The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1870—WITH SUPPLEMENT. NO. 126.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Holiday Goods
Holiday Goods
AT THE
REVOLUTION
DOLLAR STORE,
73 Lake-st.

We have just received our stock of Holiday Goods, the largest and best assorted stock of Holiday Goods, of every description in the city, including all the latest novelties in English, French, and German Goods, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes in endless variety, Ladies' Companions in Velvet and Morocco, the latest novelty in Cigar Stands, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, real Amber Tips, Handsome Steel Engravings in Black Walnut Frames, Rosewood and Parian Vases, Gilt Figures; also, a large stock of Perfumes and Fancy Soaps.

We would direct particular attention to our Department of Black Walnut Goods, in Cribs, Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables, Hat Racks, Two-of Racks, Wall Pockets, Book shelves, Brackets, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c., &c., got up expressly for the Holiday Season, and very handsomely finished.

Don't forget that we are selling our Books at About one-half less than Publishers' Prices.

Routledge & Sons' Edition of the English Poets on tinted paper, gilt edge.

This edition is not to be found at any other Dollar Store.

Revolution Dollar Store,
73 LAKE-ST.

Open at Wabash. Open till 9 p. m.

W. P. HAUGHEY,

CHINESE
AND
JAPANESE,
MADISON-ST.,
[illegible]-av.

Monday, Dec. [illegible] qualled as-
of Work
choir and
Dressing
oxes, Wri-
ARIS and
OODS, Ja-
nd Chinese
Decorated
Trays, &c., &c.
These comprise the most beautiful and acceptable HOLIDAY GIFTS to be found in the city.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY
AND
DRESSMAKING.

Mrs. STOUGHTON,
No. 25 East Washington-st.,

Having just returned from New York, has now an elegant and varied assortment of the New and Leading Styles of Winter MILLINERY.

Particular attention paid to Dressmaking.

Cutting and Fitting done on the shortest notice.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THOS. U. CLARK & CO., Railroad and Machinists' Supplies, have removed from 42 State-st., to 50 & 52 Madison-st.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,

Solicitor and Counsellor-at-Law, Office in Bottsford Block, corner Calaboose and Fourth-sts.

PRIZE DOLLARS

The Prize Collar

Every Box Contains a Prize.

CLARK, HERRICK & CO., 42 and 44 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS COLONY.

KANSAS COLONY.

Headquarters at 161 LaSalle-st.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

DRY GOODS.

New Features
AT THE
CLEARING SALE
19 LAKE-ST.

In consequence of the rapid sale of the most desirable portion of our stock, we shall buy and introduce into our stock daily, at

WHOLESALE PRICES,

New and desirable Staple and Fancy Articles, selected with reference to the

HOLIDAY

Trade, which we shall offer to the Retail Trade at

POPULAR PRICES.

As these Goods will comprise everything useful, as Holiday Gifts, as well as a general assortment of Needles, Pins, Brushes,

POCKET BOOKS,

Nubias, Handkerchiefs, Underclothing,

SMALL WARES, &c., we hope to have a continuance of the favors so freely bestowed during the past three weeks.

H. M. CRITTENTON,
Managing Partner.

SHAWLS AND VELVETS.

BARGAINS
Without Precedent.

VELVETS, SHAWLS AND SILKS,

AT LESS THAN THE

Cost of Importation.

UNDERWEAR
At Manufacturers' Cost.

J. C. DOWNS & CO., 116 and 118 State-st., are determined to close out their stock of VELVETS, SILKS, and UNDERWEAR, and in order to do it will offer these Goods at COST, and in many instances at less than the cost of importation or manufacture.

Call and learn the prices even if you do not wish to buy.

J. C. D. & Co. desire particularly to announce that during this sale, in these departments, NO GOODS CAN BE CHARGED. Sales will be made strictly for Cash.

DRY GOODS.

Simpson,
Norwell & Co.
79 & 81 State-st.,
MAKE THE
LOWEST PRICES
IN THE CITY
ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
DRY GOODS.

CUTLERY.

NEW GOODS.
AT THE
Arcade Cutlery Store
162 CLARK-ST.

Table and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Shears, Carvers, Steers, Plated Forks and Spoons, &c.,

And a complete assortment of Pocket Cutlery, Housekeepers' and Families will find it to their interest to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

TABLE OUTFITS.

To Boarding Houses and Families a specialty. Money can be saved by calling on us.

HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Cor. Randolph and Wells-sts.
$2.00 a Day.
GENTLEMEN BOARDERS
Will be taken at
VERY LOW RATES
For the winter.
FULLING & KIRBY,
Proprietors.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.

The undersigned have the pleasure to state that they have purchased the above well-known and popular Hotel. From the advantages it will be owned by them, and the great outlay of money and labor which will be bestowed on its improvement, and its entire refurnishing, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

SIMMS & FOLEY.

STOVES AND FURNACES.

KING OF BASE-BURNERS!

ILLUMINATOR FOR 1870,
Keeps in Operation
Entirely free of Smoke,
Guaranteed to use of Coal.
Cannot be Equalled.

Illustrated Circulars sent free. Dealers supplied in Stoves and Furnaces. Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Address

TILLOTSON BROS., 54 State-st.

MARRIED NOTICES.

Masonic.

BROKERS AND FANCY GOODS.

TIFFANY & CO
UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK.

Bronze Mantel and Clock Sets of These and Five Floors,
NEW STYLES.

LOUIS XIV. BRONZE & PORPHYRY.

Enamel and Bleu Turquin,
Gilt and Enamel,
AND ORNAMENTED
SILVER BRONZE.

NEW GROUPS AND STATUETTES, DOGS AND ANIMALS.

LIBRARY SETS, INKSTANDS, CANDLESTICKS,
BELLS, CARD RECEIVERS,
And a Variety of Artistic and Figures in Bronze, Ormolu, and Cloisonne Enamel.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

BARGAINS.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Cloaks & Suits
AT
J. B. SHAY,
112, 114 & 116 Lake-st.

BLACK SILK SUITS reduced to $20, $22, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75, $80, $90, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200. A large assortment.

BASQUE AND BROWN CASHMERE SUITS, suitable for Travelling.

BLACK MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE SUITS, something NEW, and an elegant article for Suits.

LARGE REDUCTION IN SILK VELVET AND ASTRACHAN CLOAKS for the Holidays.

ASTRACHAN CLOAKS at the following attractive prices: For $15, worth $25; for $20, worth $35; for $25, worth $45. Another quality and at equal bargains.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER,
DENTIST,
181 & 183 West Madison-st.

VITALIZED AIR
GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.
NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

Extracting Teeth, Gratis, for our Artificial Teeth, very best, $20 to $25
Cheaper Sets, - - - $10 to $15
Solid Gold Fillings, - - $2 to $5
Silver Fillings, - - - $1 to $2

TEETH EXTRACTED AND NEW GUMS INSERTED ATTILY REPLACED.

Most of the profession Gives or Guarantees.

FLOUR.

IONIC MILLS,
Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.
THE BEST GRADES
Family Flour,
AT RETAIL A SPECIALTY.

Orders for any IONIC brand, Out 0, 1, 2, or 3, THE BEST Winter Wheat Flour, delivered, and for the best Spring Wheat Flour, Out 0, 1, 2, or 3, delivered, can be left at any part of the city subscribed to the Chicago Telephone Company, by calling for Ionic Mills, or at the Mills, corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.

J. D. COLE, Jr.,
Proprietor.

FLOUR.

OUR "ORIENTAL."
AS GOOD AS OLD ENGLISH, Ground by Quick Process, and Guaranteed to Keep Sweet in any Climate.
NORTON'S XXXX.
Extra Family Flour, Manufactured by
NORTON & CO.,
Corner Fifth Floor, Michigan-av., Buffalo.

REAL ESTATE.

Elegant Residences
ON EASY TERMS.

I have TWO ENTIRELY NEW, MODERN, and SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT, two-story and basement brick houses, with all the modern improvements, for sale, either with or without furniture. They are in a desirable location. They are in A. No. 1 order, and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to me at my office, No. 5, UNIVERSITY, PUBLIC SCHOOL, CHURCH, and MARKET Sts., and within three minutes' walk of the Court House. Also, a number of other desirable Residences and Business Property for sale. Call and see me before purchasing elsewhere.

E. T. CLEAVES,
Corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

Holiday Presents.

What better present can you make your WIFE, DAUGHTER, or SISTER, than a first-class SEWING MACHINE?

Be sure and let them TRY a "WHEELER" before purchasing any other.

They can have a WHEELER ON TRIAL ONE WEEK AND FULL INSTRUCTION given at HOME FREE OF CHARGE.

WHEELER SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 191 Lake-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DINING HALL
FOR SALE.

The Finest Establishment in the West. Most Central Location in Chicago. Elegant Fixtures and Furniture. Low Rent. Fine Business.

Cheap for Cash.

APPLY AT
Rooms 23 and 24,
170 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE.

A Well Established Business

W. KNABE & CO.
PIANOS.

THE BEST FOR TONE, TOUCH, AND DURABILITY.

A Complete Assortment on Hand at

J. BAUER & CO.,
General Agents,
OF WASHINGTON-ST.

THE RIBBON.
THE RIBBON.
THE RIBBON.
THE "DECKER"
TAKES THE RIBBON.

J. H. WOLCOTT.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

STEINWAY

Patent Uprights, or STEINWAY GRANDS,

SMITH & NIXON,
150 South Clark-st.

Hazleton Pianos

The Finest-Toned and Most Reliable Pianos in the Market.

N. GOOLD & SON,
AGENTS,
137 and 139 State-st.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

New Styles, $50 to $1,000 each.

Superintended by Lyon, manager of Wareroom, Exclusively adapted for Sacred Music. Prices as low as the lowest. Call and examine. BOOT & DADY, 87 Washington-st.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Robert Fergus's Sons

PRINTERS

Office, 14 CLARK ST.

Printing House, 211 to 219 Illinois Street.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, of April Term, A. D. 1870, to me directed and delivered, I will offer for sale at public vendue, at the North Door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit: Lot 15 in Block 15 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 1 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 2 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 3 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 4 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 5 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 6 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 7 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 8 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 9 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 10 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 11 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 12 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 13 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 14 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 15 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 16 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 17 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 18 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 19 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 20 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 21 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 22 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 23 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 24 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 25 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 26 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 27 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 28 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 29 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 30 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 31 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 32 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 33 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 34 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 35 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 36 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 37 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 38 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 39 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 40 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 41 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 42 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 43 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 44 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 45 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 46 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 47 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 48 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 49 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 50 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 51 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 52 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 53 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 54 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 55 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 56 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 57 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 58 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 59 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 60 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 61 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 62 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 63 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 64 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 65 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 66 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 67 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 68 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 69 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 70 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 71 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 72 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 73 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 74 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 75 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 76 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 77 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 78 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 79 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 80 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 81 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 82 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 83 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 84 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 85 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 86 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 87 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 88 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 89 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 90 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 91 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 92 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 93 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 94 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 95 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 96 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 97 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 98 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 99 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 100 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 101 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 102 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 103 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 104 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 105 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 106 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. Also, Lot 107 in Block 1 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the West Fractional Quarter of Section 15, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois. 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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1870.

DEFICIENCIES OF THE CITY DEBT.

A bill has been filed in one of our courts, praying that the regular officers of the city be enjoined from selling bonds to no avail; that they be restrained from paying the interest on all bonds issued; that all taxation to pay either principal or interest be prohibited. The ground on which this prayer is made is, that there was no authority in the city to issue any such bonds, or to sell them. The bill itself does not discuss the question of power, but flatly denies that any exists. The question is an important one, and, if there be any foundation for the allegations of the bill, it would be the duty of the Legislature to take immediate steps to prevent the further issuing from the sale of the bonds that may be used.

The issue of them bonds has been in virtue of the authority given by several acts of the Legislature. There can have been of the dates and for the objects and purposes following, viz:

1865. By act of February 10, for the city of Chicago to make such arrangements for discharging the bonded and floating indebtedness of the Chicago Fire Department, provided the sum shall not exceed $2,500,000. Subsequently, this limitation was enlarged to $3,000,000.

By act of February 15, the city is authorized to borrow by the sale of bonds, $100,000 annually, for the construction of Sewers north of the river.

1867. By the seventh section, Chapter 3, of the amended charter of 1867, the city was authorized to borrow, from time to time, for school purposes, $1,000,000.

By the fifteenth section of the last section, Chapter 3, the city of Chicago is authorized to borrow, from time to time, $600,000 for sewerage purposes.

By the eighteenth section, to provide for building a new Bridewell, and to provide for the city debt by the issue by the issue of bonds.

By Section 5, of Chapter 7, same act, the city is authorized to issue and negotiate twenty-year bonds, bearing 7 per cent interest, to the amount of $1,000,000, for the school buildings and grounds.

1869. The Legislature, by act approved March 10, authorizes the city to borrow, from time to time, a sum of money not exceeding $2,000,000, on account of the water fund.

By Section 2, of the same act, the city is authorized to borrow $1,000,000 on account of the sewerage fund.

By Section 3, of the city, is given to borrow $700,000 on account of the public buildings. Full authority to borrow these amounts, by the issue of bonds, is given, and also for the form and sale of bonds for the purposes.

By Section 4, of the authority to issue bonds for certain purposes is enlarged to the amount of $700,000 a year.

All the bonds issued under the last seven acts, and the last of them was passed by the Legislature, by regular steps of express grant of power by the Legislature. The bonds issued and sold last July, in anticipation of the adoption of the new constitution, were the remaining bonds not previously issued under the several acts of the Legislature as enumerated.

I also have to a denial of the power of the Legislature to authorize these issues, the statutory authority seems to be positive, and the bonds complete and valid.

"The corporate authorities of counties, towns, cities, and villages may, for the purpose of erecting a court-house, jail, or other county building, or for the purpose of funding any indebtedness existing against such county, town, city, or village, or for the purpose of erecting a new bridge across any river, lake, or stream within or bounding such county, town, city, or village, borrow money and issue bonds therefor, in such sums and upon such terms as the corporate authorities may deem proper, but no debt shall be contracted for any of the purposes aforesaid, unless the proposition to create the same shall have been submitted to the qualified voters of such county, town, city, or village, at a general or special election, and shall have received a majority of all the votes cast upon the question."

In the absence of any prohibition upon the Legislature to charter cities, and to authorize them to incur debts and institutions for public purposes, it is clear that the Legislature had the power to authorize the city to make the several loans for the purposes stated.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

There is but one party in Germany, and that is the party for the vigorous prosecution of the war. This has been forcibly evidenced by the unanimity with which the government has responded to the recent election, by the votes of the States of South Germany into the Confederation, and by the hearty and spontaneous uprising of the German people in every city and village in all its dependencies" from the mouth of the Baltic Sea, over the mountains to the Baltic Sea, over the Rhine, and to the gates of Paris. Most that ever is known by the public since the beginning of the world. Germany has never been so united. Parties, and the spirit of party, are not half the strength they were one month ago. The Germans are now a nation, and the love of country, and the spirit of patriotism, are the ruling passions of the hour. Exactly such cause as that which Burnett states to be before Hare hold the courts to be murder, taking the life of "but on his own showing. It will be indeed a case of the most startling phenomena of the age if the participation in a crime of this character can be made the means of making money before public audiences. Upon the issue of Mr. Burnett's participation in the crime, this lecture is silent. But it is intimated that it is the fact of a stolen. It is possible, therefore, that this interesting child may here after attempt the childish task so effectually for her as he has done it for himself, the public consistency will rest altogether easy in the conviction of her guilt.

WINE AS A SUBJECT OF POWER.

The Hon. Horace Greeley, in his three last parts of "What I Know About Farming," devotes a good deal of space to Wine as a Source of Power; and while the generally excellent Report of Agriculture implements, we infer that the great American farmer proposes to throw it a few brushes (more in general philosophy by way of introduction) before he takes the field. Mr. Greeley has been that of a spy for the Confederacy, operating chiefly in Washington, but incidentally in Canada and Paris. His chief ally in the former city is John Wilkes Booth to kill the President was mentioned at one interview, and professes to have repudiated it. He shows beyond a doubt, however, that he took part in the gang in the general plot, and suppose that other plans of killing were to a plot to kill. He seems to conceive that this confession acquits him of the moral guilt of murder. And, perhaps in part, it may. But it is a settled principle of the criminal law that one who aids or foot, and aids in, an organized gang, of which murder is one of the objects, is guilty of murder if any oppose wholly the taking of life, yet if it results in the taking of life by others contrary to his particular intent, but as the result of a general criminal plan in which he aided. In yet a more direct manner. Exactly such cases as that which Burnett states to be before Hare hold the courts to be murder, taking the life of "but on his own showing. It will be indeed a case of the most startling phenomena of the age if the participation in a crime of this character can be made the means of making money before public audiences. Upon the issue of Mr. Burnett's participation in the crime, this lecture is silent. But it is intimated that it is the fact of a stolen. It is possible, therefore, that this interesting child may here after attempt the childish task so effectually for her as he has done it for himself, the public consistency will rest altogether easy in the conviction of her guilt.

THE WORLD OF AMUSEMENT.

Sunday

Some of its Rai. Raphers.

The Great Catches,

And Some of Their Peculiarities.

BY EUGENIA.

A Plain Miss,

Who is Not a Great Catch.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Last Sunday I did myself the pleasure of writing to you upon several of the items of society as I recalled the events of the week. I hope you found them interesting. I have since then thought of many other items that might have been added to make the budget more complete. Because I did not write them down at the time they escaped my memory, and I was unable to recall them. Among the items that I omitted was the fact that Mr. Frank Wenman, a well-known young man, was married on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., to Miss Lizzie Hall, daughter of Mr. Hall, of the firm of Hall, Goodhue & Co. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, on Michigan-av., and was performed by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of the First Baptist Church. The bride looked very handsome in her wedding dress of white silk, with a long train, and wore a veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Hall, as bridesmaid, and Mr. Hall's father acted as groomsman. The presents were numerous and costly, and included a handsome set of furniture from the groom to the bride. After the ceremony a reception was held, at which a large number of friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Wenman left on the evening train for Niagara Falls, and will be at home to their friends after the 1st of January, at No. 1,000 Michigan-av.

Another item that I omitted to mention was the fact that Mr. Frank Hall, of the firm of Hall, Goodhue & Co., and Miss Lizzie Hall, daughter of Mr. Hall, of the firm of Hall, Goodhue & Co., were married on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, on Michigan-av., and was performed by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of the First Baptist Church. The bride looked very handsome in her wedding dress of white silk, with a long train, and wore a veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by her sister, Miss Hall, as bridesmaid, and Mr. Hall's father acted as groomsman. The presents were numerous and costly, and included a handsome set of furniture from the groom to the bride. After the ceremony a reception was held, at which a large number of friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Hall left on the evening train for Niagara Falls, and will be at home to their friends after the 1st of January, at No. 1,000 Michigan-av.

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NEW YORK.

Confidences of "Living in the Avenue."

Chats on Cuisine, Scullions, and Nurses.

Apartment Hotels a Great Success.

Beautiful Dresses—Striking Contrasts in Color—The Opera Season.

The Reception to the Prince.

Entertainments, Balls, Receptions.

The Reception to the Prince.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

A letter to the Tribune, published under the head of "Confidences of Living in the Avenue," has called forth a number of replies, and will no doubt call forth many more. It appears to come with a good deal of force to the ladies of New York, who, as a class, are more devoted to their homes than the ladies of any other city in the world. They are, as a rule, excellent housekeepers, and are not afraid to soil their hands in the kitchen. They understand cooking, and are not afraid to say so. They understand the duties of a housekeeper, and are not afraid to perform them. They understand the duties of a mother, and are not afraid to perform them. They understand the duties of a wife, and are not afraid to perform them. They understand the duties of a daughter, and are not afraid to perform them. They understand the duties of a sister, and are not afraid to perform them. They understand the duties of a friend, and are not afraid to perform them. They understand the duties of a neighbor, and are not afraid to perform them. They understand the duties of a citizen, and are not afraid to perform them. They understand the duties of a Christian, and are not afraid to perform them. They understand the duties of a human being, and are not afraid to perform them.

THE WEST.

An Interview Between Gen. Sheridan and Gen. Sherman.

Sheridan Will Remain at Chicago.

Sherman Will Go to Washington.

Sheridan Will Be Made Lieutenant-General.

Sherman Will Be Made General.

Sheridan Will Be Made Commander-in-Chief.

Sherman Will Be Made Secretary of War.

Sheridan Will Be Made Secretary of the Navy.

Sherman Will Be Made Secretary of the Interior.

Sheridan Will Be Made Secretary of the Treasury.

Sherman Will Be Made Secretary of State.

Sheridan Will Be Made Secretary of War.

Sherman Will Be Made Secretary of the Navy.

Sheridan Will Be Made Secretary of the Interior.

Sherman Will Be Made Secretary of the Treasury.

Sheridan Will Be Made Secretary of State

MISSOURI.

Alabama Legislature.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We will open to-morrow, Monday, a large line of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S STEM-WINDING

JACOT WATCHES,

IN BEAUTIFUL CASES, MADE SPECIALLY TO OUR ORDER.

WALTHAM WATCHES,

IN CASES OF NEW DESIGNS; OPERA CHAINS, VEST CHAINS, NECKLACES, LOCKETS, and many other very choice goods for the Holiday Trade.

N. MATSON & CO.,

117 Lake-st.

EASTMAN

Will offer
12,100 Costumes at $5 each, reduced from $15 and $20, all New and Fashionable Goods, of this season's manufacture, and very desirable for Holiday Gifts.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE AND Velvet House Coats FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Large Assortment—Superior Style —Very Low Prices.

BROWN & PRIOR,
93 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO.

THE WALTHAM WATCHES.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

We recommend these Watches as our standard medium priced watch as the best Watches made in this country for the price, in addition to taking off the ordinary profits of Watches made by other makers in the United States. The American Watch Company of Waltham, Mass., manufacture every style of very fine Watches and no one else buys in the United States.

N. MATSON & CO.,
JEWELERS,
117 Lake-st, Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

For January.
THE NURSERY.
A Monthly Magazine for Young Readers.

MISSIONS GARDEN.

JNO. C. NICHOLSON,
Nursery, Evanston, Ill.
SMALL FRUITS
PLANTS AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

REAL ESTATE.

Projects for Railway in Relation to Building Near Spring.

Consolidation—Property Value—Widening Street Needed.

Troubles in the West.

SOCIETY IN TROUBLE.

Scandalous Conduct of its Members.

The Key Dislocated, and to be Wiped Out.

Jack Kelly Groomed at the Station.

AMUSEMENTS.

Review of the Week at Home and Abroad.

CHICAGO.

THE GIFT IN BRIEF.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

THE GIFT IN BRIEF.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Amateur and Professional Base Ball Players.

The Prairie Shooting Club.

Base Ball.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Presbyterian Meeting.

Sunday Services in the Churches.

The Trigger.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGING.

Street Mendicancy Reduced to a Fine Art.

A Family of Genuine Dead Beats—What Shall be Done?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending December 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAYS AT THE WEST.

RAILWAYS AT THE EAST.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

DECEMBER.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

Frost, snow, begin, and all storms enter now!
Ye have been long upon the horizon circled within
your gates;
At last the great thick mist brought us on the snowy
plains;
Ye cannot surprise us, we are prepared, make haste
as ye will.
Fling out the sheeted drift from your white wings,
we fear you not;
We are defied by the mist of night
Which hath the wind commanded
All through the long December midnight
Close;
And the wan white ice last night's autumn
Froze.
Fix the wood fire by rain windows bright,
Let the wind howl among the leafless trees,
Closely, behind our hearth, we laugh at winter's
storms;
Ye may heap up your snows, make them eternal
As the mountain ice,
They were wert here, if but sunshine's dreams.

O thou, who steppest out to ire and love,
Whose thought of good, to God, thou mayest
Whose secret, that is, mine almost woo can
move,
Thou, to whom knows wherefrom thine heart
doth reach,
Thy, whose very eye no course can learn,
Can no least thing to its keeping reject,
Can not least thing pass more eyes shall see the day,

GOSSIPS.

Gossips may be defined as people who mind everybody's business but their own. They are a species of social anatomist whose chief occupation is the dissection of their neighbors. Or, perhaps, they might more fitly be compared to children who impale flies for their own and others' amusement.

Gossips are popularly supposed to be females. This very serious error probably arises from the fact that women are more frequently thrown together without any definite mutual tie of interest, and people who have nothing else to do, whether men or women, invariably gossip if they have anybody to gossip with. It may also be partly due to a lack of discrimination in the selection of the sexes. Men consistently discuss their neighbors as much as women, but they more rarely get into trouble, because they more rarely barter each other. Their business and their contact with the world teach them caution and secrecy. In so far as a woman is more confiding, she is more vulnerable.

The personality to gossip often grows out of a disposition not unamiable in itself, a disposition to be interested in one's fellow mortals. But molasses and water when allowed to ferment become a noisome vinegar, so very sweet qualities, in the process of time, often become the very sourest, which may account for the fact that women have reached the greatest perfection in the art of gossiping. In any community of women thrown into daily intercourse it becomes a science, and like your human flies are treated so artistically that they die without a struggle, unconscious even of the hand that strikes.

The gossip, pure and unmitigated, is morally of an investigating turn of mind, with nothing but her neighbors to investigate. She is sharp, keen, cold, and naturally given to fiction. She has been disappointed in life, and her better feelings are turned to wormwood and gall. She is vain and envious, and looks upon all superiority as a personal affront. She has a detailed knowledge of everybody's private history. She traces your pedigree, she knows, or affects to know, precisely when you were born, the history of all your ancestors, and the state of your personal affairs. She is familiar with all the incidents of your life; also, with your motives and opinions, especially with your private feelings. Every name is a text which suggests any number of startling facts. These are improved by dull and vivid colors from her imagination, and served up for the entertainment of all her friends.

The stamp of woman often prides herself upon her freedom from hypocrisy, her candor in "speaking her mind." She is impulsive by nature, and inspires a wholesome fear of her tongue, which commands a certain consideration. If she takes a pique, which she invariably does if she is not the central object of attention, leaves pity the innocent offender. Man, and especially woman, is a gregarious animal. If one goose makes a move on something, straightway the whole flock goes clacking after it. Human flocks follow the example to the letter. But woe to the poor child goose who happens to be attacked; unless the attacker in turn becomes the offender, as in the course of events usually follows, when she has her revenge—that is, if she isn't amiable, and wants it.

Unfortunately, however, this species of gossip has a prestige that preserves her from anything but a combined attack, and even then, she will often put to rout a whole bevy of gentler spiritual women. But in the end she is apt to overreach herself, and suffer from the recoil. She is a tyrant who holds her sceptre through fear, not love.

A far more numerous, and, all things considered, a far more dangerous, species of gossip, is a sort of human slave that lets everything run from sheer inability to retain it. A woman of this character is usually very pleasable, amiable, and very weak. She rarely has much discrimination, has no decided opinions, and, chameleon-like, takes her color from the one she is talking with, or from any passing mood of her own. She is often very charming, very agreeable, and answers to the popular idea of a very "womanly woman"—which she most certainly is, if nothing else is womanly. She has a marvellous talent for detail; skims off the surface of things well, when prospects round her, will run indefinitely on any given theme "she is rarely sharp, rarely malicious, but very narrow in her prejudices, and disposed to judge people from her own peculiar standpoint. She is a woman of taste, and quickly discovers the curious streak of cruelty in human nature that makes it delight to hear of the faults and follies of the fallen human nature. So she amiably tries to render herself entertaining by catering to it. She "dislikes to say disagreeable things;" she "very seldom does say disagreeable things;" she thinks it is very "wrong to say disagreeable things;" but she is always very confidential with the last comer she meets. She makes an exception in this particular case, and administers a little adroit flattery by way of apology.

She wishes to be just, and often prefaces her tale with well-seasoned praise. But she is so conscious that such and such are the facts, she really doesn't believe them. It is so unfortunate. People are so uncharitable, too, and people are so inclined to talk about others. Yet she confidently repeats her story everywhere, always with the same apologies, the same flimsiness, the same cunning flattery. With numerous points she is more lively and amusing and more deadly because it is fashions. With consummate tact, too, this type of woman amiably weeds out the patrols opinions and confidences of her friends, and parcels them with unerring certainty to each one of her five hundred other friends—invariably "just to you. I can trust you."

Everything goes out—every word, not with malice, or any deliberate intention of wrong, but from utter weakness and the imperious desire of constituting everybody her confidante—everybody, which is simply what is supposed to be done most easily by dishing up everybody else.

It is utterly useless to attempt to cope with the species of gossip. She is as slippery as that synonym for all slipperiness—a peculiar kind of fish. She denies the privilege of stabbing all manhood, and especially all womanhood, to her heart's contents. She does it in the most friendly and affectionate manner, and it is the duty of the victim to submit with such a mistake.

If, by chance, you should object to any of the unheard-of things for which you are certain to be held accountable, your stock answer is silence. If you cut off one head, a hundred will spring up to take its place. She is utterly irresponsible, and, in the slightest degree, shelters herself as completely behind an injured denial. She is the martyr, not you, and in nine cases out of ten, she plays her role so winningly, that she is sure to shoulder you with her own indiscretions, and come off triumphant with flying colors. If you do not wish to find yourself entangled in a hopeless labyrinth of falsehood and injustice, your only resource is to let her alone and follow the Scripture injunction, if she smites you on one cheek, "turn the other also."

So train and so character are set against her amiable associations. You never know where she is going to strike. You cannot even talk with her without feeling that you are standing on very weak ice. Your silence is significant to her, and your neutrality speaks disagreeable volumes, when you, poor unenlightened soul, thought all the time that you were a dead blank—a very upright in impenetrability.

It is just such gossips as these—innocent, artless, agreeable, weak, "womanly" women—who be-mean social life, destroy faith in humanity, sow distrust and hatred between friends, ruin spotless reputations, cast dark shadows upon the finest characters, and are always as fearfully destructive as they are always so fascinating. Thousands of human lives, Poor Keats died of criticism, it is said. The bitter epitaph on many a tombstone would be

"Died of Gossips."

"Give thy thoughts no tongue," said a very wise man.

"Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice."

"Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment."

Be only can you be just, and keep your own soul pure.

"To thine own self be true; and it must follow, as the night the day,
"Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Punctual Weeks.

The New York *Sunday Times* gives the following list of weeks, some of which are known to us all, as received from ancient times:

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I DESIRE TO PURCHASE A HOUSE AND LOT, OR VACANT LOT, ON THE WEST SIDE, NEAR THE CENTRE OF THE CITY. ADDRESS, STATING LOCATION AND PRICE, "WEST SIDE," TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN THE SOUTH DIVISION, NEAR THE LAKE. ADDRESS "SOUTH DIVISION," TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, NEAR THE CENTRE OF THE CITY. ADDRESS "CENTRE," TRIBUNE OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

BOARDING AND ROOMS.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOST AND FOUND.

INSTRUCTION.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MACHINERY.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PURITANS AND PU

A Novel Theor

From the College Bo

A very interesting lecture was delivered yesterday morning [illegible] Chamberlain of that [illegible] rather to be wondered at that [illegible] attracted in this county to [illegible] object of the lecturer was to [illegible] Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth [illegible] only persons to whom that [illegible] unfairly applied, the Puritans [illegible] Massachusetts Bay, the [illegible] founders of New England [illegible] name, as it is [illegible] Separatists. The lecturer [illegible] address just in the [illegible] tion before the Friends [illegible] Roger Williams, in which [illegible] statement so long current [illegible] Williams had separated [illegible] higher's sake as the basis [illegible] known to history as the Puritan [illegible] the progenitors of this [illegible] assisted by numerous and [illegible] proofs in support of his [illegible] Separatists, and not Puritans [illegible] who are anxious for the [illegible] tent to those writers who [illegible] the injustice to the character [illegible] band who, fleeing from tyranny [illegible] on the shores of the new [illegible] of "freedom to worship God [illegible] the requisite space [illegible] death's pangs will there [illegible] selves to a simple recognition [illegible] monia.

The difference between the [illegible] and the Separatists was [illegible] satisfactorily [illegible] clusion. In it was involved [illegible] the great question [illegible] separation—of religion as an act [illegible] the ruler, or as an act of [illegible] God. The difference [illegible] and still separates the Stand [illegible] the free. Hence it was [illegible] the Pilgrims [illegible] consisted in the Church [illegible] persecuting creed and the [illegible] of that creed.

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DECEMBER.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

Cold, lonely month, and yet companionship
Thou hast in the bleak skies and in the sea;
Thou art the month that taught us to the core
Of our poor souls what loneliness can be;
Pale month, whose moon, cold as the sunless noon,
Sees the white waste, and sees the frozen tide,
Thou art the last silent boy in the strict line
Of those who clasped still to its end your year.
Thou, who clasped still to its end your year,
Thou art the month of Christ, and of Christ's mayor
sorrow;
Though thou art last in, none winnot woo out
never.
Though to our knees sheriffsin thine heart
Thou art the month of Christ.
Yet, since thy wintry fire no cares can melt,
Since thy cold breath the lowest cares away,
Since no repentance time upon thee can lay,
Thou art pertinacious thief—thou shalt not die say.

GOSSIPS.

Gossips may be defined as people who mind everybody's business but their own. They are a species of social excitement whom every organization is the dissection of their acquaintances. Or, perhaps, they might more fitly be compared to children who inspect flies for their own and others' amusement.

Gossips are peculiarly supposed to be feminine. This very serious error probably arose from the fact that women are more free than men from the restraints of any definite central object of interest, and people who hate nothing else to do, whether men or women, become gossips, and very weak. She rarely has much discrimination, has no decided opinions, and cares little, taken her colors from the one she is talking with, or from any passing mood of her own. She is of an open, trusting, very agreeable, and answers to the popular idea of a very "womanly woman."

Gossips are also people of weakness in somebody. She has a marvellous talent for detail, shows off the surface of things, and, when properly wound up, will run indefinitely on any given line, and, as a natural consequence, is not very narrow in her prejudices, and disposed to judge people from her own peculiar standpoint. She is a woman of fast, and has a keen appreciation for the ludicrous streak of cruelty in human nature that makes it delight to hear of the faults and foibles of the fellow human beings. She absolutely revels in the most entertaining to listen to it. She "dislikes to say disagreeable things;" she "very seldom does say disagreeable things;" but she is never "wrong to say disagreeable things;" but she is always very confidential with the last one she meets. She makes an exception in that confidence to substantiate a little adroit flattery by way of epilogy.

She wishes to be just, and often prefaces her tale with well-seasoned praise. But she never can be just, and ears are the facts generally doesn't believe them. It is an unfortunate. People are so unchartitable, too, and people are so unkind to talk about others. Yet she and gossips are the very ones to say, always, with the same apologies, the same reluctance, the same cunning flattery. The medicine power of the truth is lost on her, never set it sweetly because it is tasteless. With consummate tact, too, this type of woman amiably worms out the private opinions and confidences of her friends, and repays them with inevitable certainty to each one of her five hundred other friends—invariably "Just to you. I can trust you."

Everything goes out everywhere, not with malice, or any deliberate intention of wrong, just from sheer carelessness and the innocent desire of conciliating everybody and pleasing everybody, which is singularly supposed to be done most easily by dishing up everybody else.

It is utterly useless to attempt to cope with this species of gossip. She is as slippery as Mint specimen for all skippers—as powerless as the kind of fish. She claims the privilege of stabbing all mankind, and especially all womankind, to her heart's content. She does it in the most friendly and affectionate manner, and it is the duty of the victim to submit without a murmur.

If, by chance, you should object to any of the unkind things for which you are certain to be held accountable, your wisest course is silence. If you cut off one head, a hundred will spring up in its place, and your efforts are unreasonable, and, in the slightest difficulty, shelters herself at once behind an injured dignity. She is the martyr, not you, and in the course of events she always plays her role so winningly, that she is sure to shudder you with her own indelicateness, and come out herself with flying colors. If you do not believe it, and find yourself entangled in a hopeless labyrinth of falsehood and injustice, your only recourse is to let her alone and follow the Scripture injunction in this: if she smites you on one cheek, "turn the other also."

So truth and its character can stand against the gossips—the gossips of this country. You never know where she is going to strike. You cannot even talk with her without feeling that you are standing on very weak ice. Your silence is objected to her, and, your carefully worded disagreeable volumes, when you, poor unsophisticated soul, thought all the time that you were a dead blank—a very sphynx in impenetrability.

It is just such gossips as these—innocent, artless, agreeable, weak, "womanly" women—who undermine social life, and ruin faith in humanity, and who, by their careless tongues, blunder ruin spotless reputations, cast dark shadows upon the finest characters, and destroy or abolish thousands of human lives. Their Karma deed of criticism, it is said. The direst epitaph on many a tomb-stone would be

"Died of Gossips."

"Give thy thoughts no tongue," said a very wise man.

"Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;

Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment."

So only can you be just, and keep your own soul pure.

To thine own self be true; and it must follow, as the night the day.

"Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Proverbial Words.

The New York Sunday Post gives the following list of words, improperly used, or not to be used at all, as excluded from its columns:

Lady, for every woman is a lady, and a lady is no lady.

Gentleman, for every man is a gentleman, and a gentleman is no gentleman.

Party, in the sense of a person.

Donation visit, for no visit is ever made without a donation.

Couple, when two are meant, for a couple means more than two.

Female, for every woman is a female, and every female is a woman.

Mother-in-law, for the mother of a husband or wife is a mother.

Quite a few, for quite a few are not many.

Gents, for gentlemen.

Ladies, for women.

Lot, for a lot is a piece of land.

Balance, for the remainder, unless it is used in the sense of weighing.

Fix, for to fix is to mend.

Donate, for to donate is to present.

Mad, for angry.

Over the river, for Brooklyn.

Stylish, for fashionable.

Elegant, for fine.

Handsome, for fine.

Splendid, for fine.

Nice, for fine.

Lovely, for fine.

Awful, for very.

Awfully, for very.

Real, for very.

Really, for very.

Beautiful, for fine.

Beautifully, for well.

Splendidly, for well.

Elegantly, for well.

Nicely, for well.

Lovely, for well.

Gorgeous, for fine.

Magnificent, for fine.

Perfect, for very.

Perfectly, for very.

Exquisite, for fine.

Exquisitely, for very.

Superb, for fine.

Superbly, for very.

Splendid, for fine.

Splendidly, for very.

Elegant, for fine.

Elegantly, for very.

Nice, for fine.

Nicely, for very.

Lovely, for fine.

Lovely, for very.

Gorgeous, for fine.

Gorgeously, for very.

Magnificent, for fine.

Magnificently, for very.

Lot, for a great deal.

Lots, for a great deal.

Heaps, for a great deal.

Loads, for a great deal.

Stacks, for a great deal.

Oceans, for a great deal.

Awful, for very.

Awfully, for very.

Real, for very.

Really, for very.

Beautiful, for fine.

Beautifully, for well.

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Oceans, for a great deal.

MR. ELA'S STORY.

From the Pioneer Press.

The steamer was not very crowded, and I was making a stateroom up for the Oregon side. The weather was not peculiarly fair, it was the autumn, and the equinoctial was quartering wind, giving the ship on each starboard bow one of Shipley's rolling motions. Cold, dripping and blustering enough, with a passenger list to encourage the steward and discourage the passengers. I asked her if she liked that sort of thing, and she said that she had been four hours in a condition of unconscious helplessness, hardly willing to live, and not yet the progress of this discourse. Mr. Scott submitted numerous and apparently convincing proofs in support of his assertions, but it is a happy interesting question, not only to those who are anxious for the "truth of history," but to those others who have unintentionally done injustice to the character of the brave Pilgrim Fathers, dating from the time they left the shores of the new world the standard of "freedom to worship God." We have not the required data upon which to form Mr. Scott's proofs, and will therefore confine ourselves to a simple recapitulation of his statements.

The difference between the early Puritans and the Separatists was not one of principle merely, but was wide, radical, and irreconcilable. It it was involved in the question of the right to and enforced or free religion—of religion as an act of obedience to God, or as a matter of conscience between God—the difference, in truth, which separated and still separates the State churches from the free. The Separatists, or, as they are called, the Pilgrim Fathers the practical difference between them and the Puritans consisted of the preventing word and the persecuted vicissitude of that word.

The Separatists first originated as a sect during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having for their leader a Mr. Robert Brown, a young man of good family, connected with the tyrannical acts of that Queen. Persecuted for the right of free worship, Brown in 1585 had been to some a protestation forbidding any change of the forms of worship, "but only such as should be ordered according to law." It is true that with Mary's death and the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne of England, many had been obtained, but with it no freedom other than Roman Catholic or Protestant could be had, both according to the dictates of their own conscience. The Queen, as has been justly observed, was merely reacting in the mind of Protestantism as opposed to Papacy, but the spirit of Protestantism is a good friend of liberty, and practically, with all its errors, has done more for the cause of civil and religious liberty than any other system. Separatism, by its very nature, could not long exist in a state of religious persecution, and accordingly, with the accession of James I., the Separatists, or Brownists, as they were called, began to emigrate to Holland, where they remained through evil and good reports, and, "that, in an age when the very genius of persecution in heart and practice, they held aloof from political affairs, and cultivated the meekness and kindly acted toward the persecuted. And that when they, the Pilgrim Fathers, were driven from Holland, their friends arrived in New England, their sons and successors were advocates and practicers of the same other domestic societies."

It may be here urged that "this discussion is purely a theological one, dates, and localities: that if the Pilgrim Fathers did not possess the civil liberty, the Puritan colony of Massachusetts did." It is, however, a question of no little importance, and it is due to truth that if the Pilgrims can be shielded from the reproach, that justice should be done to their memories. That it is to be considered for endeavoring to set forth the truth of history upon this point.

Americanisms.

Probably very few of our readers are aware how many of the words current in this country are peculiar to Americanisms—unknown in England. An Englishman in America, like a Yankee in England, is constantly puzzled to understand the words heard in familiar speech. We will mention a few of the most striking of these:

Store—This word is unknown in England as a place of business. There a man never says "shop" instead; as, book-shop, grocery-shop, drug-shop, etc.; whereas, in this country we use the word shop to designate a room where mechanical work is done.

Dry Goods—This is a very convenient term in this country, but it is wholly unknown in Great Britain. Instead of using any comprehensive word to cover all kinds of goods which women buy, except millinery and shoes, the English have several distinctive words, such as linen-drapers, drapers, mercers, hosiers, haberdashers, &c.—words little used here. Even the word goods is rarely employed into the one term, "dry goods," in this new world, to which we are indebted for so many expressive compounds, of having one place where everything could be purchased.

Help—This word, in England, means any cotton cloth—usually white.

Fix—In England this word is never used in the sense of putting in order or mending.

Bogus—An American word, and a very convenient one, too. We are constrained to think that the opportunities to use it are by no means few.

Dagguerre—Used to signify the trunks, clothing, etc., of a traveler. The English use "carpet-bag" instead of "dagguerre."

Boss—A superintendent of laborers. In England they usually say "master."

Guess—In England the word is only used to signify quick-witted or shifty.

Calculate—In England this word is never used to signify a determination to do a thing.

Corn—In England this word includes all cereals, especially wheat, rye, barley, and oats.

Bald-head—In such words is known in England, but there is great need of it.

Fall—In England they always say "autumn."

Pantaloons—In England, "trousers."

Shirt—Between boiled and starched shirts are unknown in England.

Reliable—In England they say "trustworthy."

Notice—In England applied to all evil persons.

Loan—In England never used except to indicate notes at the moment.

Store—Applied to factories, lobbying, and all kinds of business.

Depot—In England they say "railway station," and in the first place railways have no, drummer drummers' depot" only.

PURITANS AND PILGRIMS.

A Novel Theory.

From the College Review.

A very interesting lecture upon the subject was delivered before the Historical and Antiquarian Institute, London, by Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the City, and it is to be reader to be wondered at that it should have attracted in this country no little notice. The subject of the lecture was to show that the Pilgrim Fathers of Plymouth Colony—the only persons to whom the name is properly applicable—were not, as generally supposed, the first canonical Anglican colonists of America, and the real founders of New England were a body of Puritans, as is often carelessly reported, but Separatists. The lecturer stated that his attention had been called to the importance of his having recently heard an oration before the Pilgrim Society, in honor of Roger Williams, in which was recorded the statement so long current, that Roger Williams had experienced persecution for religion's sake at the hands of the noble men known to history as the Pilgrim Fathers. In the progress of this discourse, Mr. Scott submitted numerous and apparently convincing proofs in support of his assertions, but it is a happy interesting question, not only to those who are anxious for the "truth of history," but to those others who have unintentionally done injustice to the character of the brave Pilgrim Fathers, dating from the time they left the shores of the new world the standard of "freedom to worship God." We have not the required data upon which to form Mr. Scott's proofs, and will therefore confine ourselves to a simple recapitulation of his statements.

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Probably very few of our readers are aware how many of the words current in this country are peculiar to Americanisms—unknown in England. An Englishman in America, like a Yankee in England, is constantly puzzled to understand the words heard in familiar speech. We will mention a few of the most striking of these:

Store—This word is unknown in England as a place of business. There a man never says "shop" instead; as, book-shop, grocery-shop, drug-shop, etc.; whereas, in this country we use the word shop to designate a room where mechanical work is done.

Dry Goods—This is a very convenient term in this country, but it is wholly unknown in Great Britain. Instead of using any comprehensive word to cover all kinds of goods which women buy, except millinery and shoes, the English have several distinctive words, such as linen-drapers, drapers, mercers, hosiers, haberdashers, &c.—words little used here. Even the word goods is rarely employed into the one term, "dry goods," in this new world, to which we are indebted for so many expressive compounds, of having one place where everything could be purchased.

Help—This word, in England, means any cotton cloth—usually white.

Fix—In England this word is never used in the sense of putting in order or mending.

Bogus—An American word, and a very convenient one, too. We are constrained to think that the opportunities to use it are by no means few.

Dagguerre—Used to signify the trunks, clothing, etc., of a traveler. The English use "carpet-bag" instead of "dagguerre."

Boss—A superintendent of laborers. In England they usually say "master."

Guess—In England the word is only used to signify quick-witted or shifty.

Calculate—In England this word is never used to signify a determination to do a thing.

Corn—In England this word includes all cereals, especially wheat, rye, barley, and oats.

Bald-head—In such words is known in England, but there is great need of it.

Fall—In England they always say "autumn."

Pantaloons—In England, "trousers."

Shirt—Between boiled and starched shirts are unknown in England.

Reliable—In England they say "trustworthy."

Notice—In England applied to all evil persons.

Loan—In England never used except to indicate notes at the moment.

Store—Applied to factories, lobbying, and all kinds of business.

Depot—In England they say "railway station," and in the first place railways have no, drummer drummers' depot" only.

MARK TWAIN.

His English Critic.

I take the following paragraph from an article in the London Advertiser:

An Estimate of Mr. Mark Twain.—Perhaps the most successful display of the humor of Mark Twain is to be found in his "Innocents Abroad," where he has given us a book which, although he did not appreciate his humor and, indeed, was unconscious of it, is yet so interlarded with mirror or by his burlesque of a person who is evidently meant for the author of "The Heir of the Plantagenets," and who is described as a "Californian," and who, in fact, is the hackneyed with the remark that "the man who has no humor in his soul can never be a humorist." But Mark Twain may now add a second to the great "Innocents" of the world, for in his "Recovery Regret, in the number of Oct. 8, he reviews his former book, and, with the Emperors on the throne of the Caesars.

Mr. Twain has been in Europe and Asia for many years to across the rulers of Europe to another effort for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, and, with the Prince of Wales and all of men and the most ambitious of Pontiffs, has entered into a league to put down the Ottoman empire. The scheme, however, is confined to the Pope, who, in a secret consistory, has declared, after a not long absence, that "the Holy Land is ours, and to the grave do we consign it!"

The Advent Herald says that the Rev. Mr. Adams, of Holyoke, Mass., recently removed to Northampton, after having been in twenty-four ministers; and their Elder Pike, of Newburyport, preached seventy-seven persons into them sixty-three ministers.

The consecration of the Strasbourg Cathedral organ, which has been rebuilt at a cost of 1,500,000 francs, a sum which seems enormous, even in these days of large expenditure, has been postponed with great care. It was sad and terrible enough.

Southwest of Sardinia is an island, long uninhabited, called San Pietro—probably a corruption of the Punic name Accipe, meaning Island of Hawks. It is one of a group, and is usually known by the name of the largest, Isola di San Pietro, or Island of St. Peter. Here the first calamity met the ships. A storm arose; two of the vessels went to pieces, and the rest were scattered. Some of the ships—for there were several—reached Africa, others were driven back to Europe, and finally the whole fleet was destroyed or wrecked forever.

Several of the remaining vessels put into port at Bonifazi, about a thousand miles east of Algiers. The wretched children had been starved, and the Arabs were greatly moved by their misfortunes. The commander gratefully furnished ships for the voyage, the old and feeble were transferred, and the whole fleet finally set sail for the ports of Italy, the remnants of totally distressed vessels. A Mr. Gully's company has lately presented to the Queen of Italy, as a token of their gratitude, a magnificent vase, in accordance with the character and practice of the Italian artists of the Renaissance, and of the Middle Ages. None of the children embraced as Rejoiceh ever recovered their former health.

The remaining vessels sailed to Alexandria, where the unhappy captives were soon placed in the market and disposed of as slaves to several purchasers. The Sultan bought 600 of them, who were kindly treated. Some were employed by wealthy merchants. Some were sent to the Sultan's harem. Here a meeting of Sarcenon princes was held, before whom the wretched captives were brought. They refused to embrace the Mohammedan faith, and sentence was put to death.

The old priest affirmed that tears were carried hundred of those children put carrying to the sea, every one of them still maintaining fidelity to the Christian faith.

The indignation against the two merchants who had purchased the children was so great that the people of the beleaguered Christians in Syria, even though strongly supported by the Sultan, were unable to accomplish their brethren to organize expeditions for the rescue of the captives. The two merchants fled to Egypt.

At this juncture broke out, first in France, and then in Germany, a phenomenon literally epidemic in its appearance, and correspondingly terrible in its effects. The phenomenon was at the tomb of St. Denys, a hyperchondriac named Stephen, a Cluniac, a hamlet near Orleans, repaired to the spot, and declared that he had been visited by angels, and Jesus Christ himself had visited him, and given him a letter to the King of France, with authority to call and recover the Holy Sepulchre. The matter spread, like a fire in a prairie, and in a few months Stephen's certains, Auvergne, Provence (then a province of Aragon), and Gascony. Other men caught the contagion, and from place to place, such as Le Lunlaunais, preaching a crusade, and declaring that he had been visited by angels, and commissioned by Jesus Christ himself to lead the children of France to the Holy Land; and by Richard I. of England and Frederick of Germany, and another by Philip Augustus.

But their success was not great; a few thousand children, principally from the lower classes, constituting all their acquisitions. In 1190, the fifth crusade was organized for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre, and Richard of England and Philip Augustus of France, in accordance

WASHINGTON.

A Correspondent's Life There.

The News and its Commentators.

The Press' Relations with Government.

The Days of Official Organs.

Anecdotes.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

Congress met on Monday, and I begin again my studies of this alleged representative body. In many cases representatives only of a means of place-keepers, of a preponderating local interest, of a potential family personality, of an insurance and almost admirable system of talent,—of whatever it may seem, wealth, as of these elements influences and constitutes a representative, we may still exhibit Congress a representative body. It is representative of this time two years ago, at least.

THE CORRESPONDENTS.

Of which are we representative, who prostrate in words about these legislators and their beginnings? We are representative of a institution moral with modern forms of government; an institution as honest as government is said to say here in parties; more apt to fight up promptly and see the new dispensation than parties; far less scared that government is used, and no longer a mystery except to the weak great? Under various names we are all striving, in our different ways and according to our several capacities, or want of capacity, to demonstrate what the newspaper is, and what the little and the small, the half-path measure, the microscope view, the world, the parochial, the dofunctial, we have condemned to the past.

The newspaper, we maintain, the official one, the one that is not a mere mouth-piece of a party, the one that will give you instances of these types, but which we say is: Most of you know the power of the newspaper. It is a institution. If the atmosphere and climate of the sack of legislative century have not affected, the newspaper, the man, the newspaper, the hackney, the entity of the newspaper acts, here's first class works' for that also. You have only, in your vast aggregate of the class of reader, to examine with the instinct of reader, to examine with the instinct both ng but your prejudices the daily newspaper as it is. Most of you have, in your nervous, thoughtful, not hurtling profession of nerve, a interest or intellectual vanity in it, to say it is good in its degree, or bad. Most of you have in your profession and its journalism, its faithful the newspaper as it is. Most of you have, in your profession and its journalism, its faithful the staff, or the people. But the history of journalism as related in this government is one of men and progressive. The democratic passion has broken up to speak its former exclusiveness. Parties are not secured, the newspaper has become a government which should appreciate him, and he throws himself in places against the party, the Administration, the Senate.

THE PRESS' RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT.

In 1794, Thomas Bache established a Jefferson journal at Richmond, Richmond, that the Augustus, the first industrial free-born paper, was, hard, gossiping, as Holland says of it.

BENNETT'S INNOVATIONS.

In 1812, the Administration (Va.) Herald announced the first treaties of privilege in publishing a report of a secret session upon a request of the senate, which was refused to give the name of the

In 1833 appeared the Baltimore Sun over Alexander Somerville Robinson, Federal Republican, and died, that also—and the Baltimore Whig. Baltimore was a red-hot newspaper city in Middleton's time, when there were tired of the "old Feds,

posed to everything but the Republican party, and the Whig till the middle years, when Bennett's Intelligencer office was born out by Adam Corthlyon, to name in 1836.

The Globe suffered nothing by this accident. It was forever a decent and disciplined pensioner upon the Capitol Hotel. Jeffersonian till Jackson's time, and then Whig till the middle years, when it became rabid Democratic, and went into the lobby under Johnny Clyde. It was, in its best days, only tolerated. Gideon, father of Blair, was a reverent man. A sort of Sunday School journal for the Administration. It was fabulized its business contracts, was always praying for relief or calamity; was swindled by its Administration clerks, and was the first independent literature. But it had the longest existence of any one paper of the time.

THE GRAVE OF ADVERTISERS.

The grave of advertisers, of a newspaper dead to any service, is the office of the Globe after the fleeing of a President's message. Even in the days of the Globe, it was the grave of commerce, which would be most for Whig journals all over the country.

When Blair and Rives bought the Globe from the friends of Monroe and Stephen Pleasonton, Blair, who had been a new journalist, and a journalistic pupil of Ritchie, as translator and was "born to his own," and Rives, who was a Democrat by Ritchie, Preston's grandson, in the Advertiser, Richmond, Virginia, and Blair, who was a reverse composedly and in-season over all the country. Then Blair